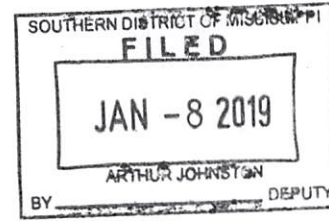


Pro Se 1 (Rev. 12/16) Complaint for a Civil Case

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of
Division



5:19cv-00001-MTP

Case No.

(to be filled in by the Clerk's Office)

Anthony Antonio McDaniels

Plaintiff(s)

(Write the full name of each plaintiff who is filing this complaint. If the names of all the plaintiffs cannot fit in the space above, please write "see attached" in the space and attach an additional page with the full list of names.)

Jury Trial: (check one) ☒ Yes ☐ No

-v-
State of Mississippi
See attachments

Defendant(s)

(Write the full name of each defendant who is being sued. If the names of all the defendants cannot fit in the space above, please write "see attached" in the space and attach an additional page with the full list of names.)

COMPLAINT FOR A CIVIL CASE

I. The Parties to This Complaint

A. The Plaintiff(s)

Provide the information below for each plaintiff named in the complaint. Attach additional pages if needed.

Name

Street Address

City and County

State and Zip Code

Telephone Number

E-mail Address

Anthony Antonio McDaniels
1214 Gleason Loop Lot #6
Brookhaven, Lincoln
MS 39601
(601) 967-2173 / (601) 212-5779
N/A

B. The Defendant(s)

Provide the information below for each defendant named in the complaint, whether the defendant is an individual, a government agency, an organization, or a corporation. For an individual defendant, include the person's job or title (if known). Attach additional pages if needed.

II. Basis for Jurisdiction

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction (limited power). Generally, only two types of cases can be heard in federal court: cases involving a federal question and cases involving diversity of citizenship of the parties. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a case arising under the United States Constitution or federal laws or treaties is a federal question case. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, a case in which a citizen of one State sues a citizen of another State or nation and the amount at stake is more than \$75,000 is a diversity of citizenship case. In a diversity of citizenship case, no defendant may be a citizen of the same State as any plaintiff.

What is the basis for federal court jurisdiction? *(check all that apply)*

☒ Federal question

☐ Diversity of citizenship

Fill out the paragraphs in this section that apply to this case.

A. If the Basis for Jurisdiction Is a Federal Question

List the specific federal statutes, federal treaties, and/or provisions of the United States Constitution that are at issue in this case.

Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, illegal search and seizures, unlawful detainment, extortion, embezzlement, circumvention of Justice, entrapment, collusion, Racial Profiling, racketeering, corrupt organized.

B. If the Basis for Jurisdiction Is Diversity of Citizenship**1. The Plaintiff(s)****a. If the plaintiff is an individual**

The plaintiff, (name) _____, is a citizen of the State of (name) _____.

b. If the plaintiff is a corporation

The plaintiff, (name) _____, is incorporated under the laws of the State of (name) _____, and has its principal place of business in the State of (name) _____.

(If more than one plaintiff is named in the complaint, attach an additional page providing the same information for each additional plaintiff.)

2. The Defendant(s)**a. If the defendant is an individual**

The defendant, (name) _____, is a citizen of the State of (name) _____. Or is a citizen of (foreign nation) _____.

b. If the defendant is a corporation

The defendant, (name) _____, is incorporated under the laws of the State of (name) _____, and has its principal place of business in the State of (name) _____.

Or is incorporated under the laws of (foreign nation) _____, and has its principal place of business in (name) _____.

(If more than one defendant is named in the complaint, attach an additional page providing the same information for each additional defendant.)

3. The Amount in Controversy

The amount in controversy—the amount the plaintiff claims the defendant owes or the amount at stake—is more than \$75,000, not counting interest and costs of court, because (explain):

there are years of Harassments, Fines, Fee, Court cost / Anything seized of, Towed to exist, unlawful forfeitures, and to included all judgements without proof.

III. Statement of Claim

Write a short and plain statement of the claim. Do not make legal arguments. State as briefly as possible the facts showing that each plaintiff is entitled to the damages or other relief sought. State how each defendant was involved and what each defendant did that caused the plaintiff harm or violated the plaintiff's rights, including the dates and places of that involvement or conduct. If more than one claim is asserted, number each claim and write a short and plain statement of each claim in a separate paragraph. Attach additional pages if needed.

Every arresting officer has terrorist to back him up. Judges / Governor / House of Representatives
All state government, terror against the people / for the people

IV. Relief

State briefly and precisely what damages or other relief the plaintiff asks the court to order. Do not make legal arguments. Include any basis for claiming that the wrongs alleged are continuing at the present time. Include the amounts of any actual damages claimed for the acts alleged and the basis for these amounts. Include any punitive or exemplary damages claimed, the amounts, and the reasons you claim you are entitled to actual or punitive money damages.

The plaintiff in this action is requesting a start of 20 million dollars for ever year terrised. The collusion and entrapments, coercion, extortion and embezzlement still occurs until this day.
100 million Punitive 200 million exemplary

Pro Se 1 (Rev. 12/16) Complaint for a Civil Case

True reason, that the plaintiff is the collect.
 Broadhaven, Ms is an unfriendly township to
 United States Military Veterans / Because they fear us

V. Certification and Closing

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint: (1) is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.

A. For Parties Without an Attorney

I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Date of signing:

January 4, 2019

Signature of Plaintiff

Printed Name of Plaintiff

Antonio Antonio McDaniel
 Antonio Antonio McDaniel

B. For Attorneys

Date of signing: _____

Signature of Attorney

Printed Name of Attorney

Bar Number

Name of Law Firm

Street Address

State and Zip Code

Telephone Number

E-mail Address

Claimant - Anthony Antonio McDaniels

Def: Whitney WEBB / Pike County

ON or About Jul 8, 2016 was harassed
by a pike County Sheriff / Whitney WEBB.
Mr. WEBB pulled his Sheriff vehicle
to the inside lane and started stating
upseervative at me that we racial. He ~~used~~
the word "Nigga". "Look like you
be smoking that shit"

I stated, that why you MF's
are getting killed now.

Mr Webb don't like my responsible
then attempted to strike my vehicle.
After I stopped, Mr Web became
aggressive and fised me twice with
NO CAUSE.

Def: Judge Taylor
Magnolia courthouse / P.O. Drawer 31
Magnolia, Pike
Ms, 39652-0227
/ unknown
E-mail address / unknown

Def: Judge Strong
Magnolia courthouse / P.O. Drawer 31
Magnolia, Pike
Ms, 39652-0227
unknown
E-mail address / unknown

Def: District Attorney Dee Bates
Magnolia courthouse / P.O. Drawer 31
Magnolia, Pike
Ms, 39652-0227
unknown
E-mail address / unknown

Def: L IVAN Burshard / Attorney

209 S. Railroad ave

Brookhaven, Lincoln

MS, 39601

(601) 823-7100

E-mail address / unknown

Def: Whitney WEBB / Deputy sheriff
Pike County Deputy sheriff

Myrtle, Pike

MS, 39652-0227

unknown

E-mail address / unknown

Def: Marvell Brookes / Police officer
Brookhaven Police Department

Hwy 51

Brookhaven, Lincoln

MS, 39601

unknown

E-mail address / unknown

Def: City of Magnolia / McComb
Grand Theft Auto / 2000 Chevy S-15
Magnolia courthouse / P.O. Drawer 31
Magnolia, Pike
MS, 39652-0227
unknown
E-mail address / unknown

Def: City of Brookhaven / Brookhaven Police Dept
(Terrorist)
South First / Hwy 51
Brookhaven, Lincoln
MS, 39601
(601) 837-2323
E-mail / unknown

Footnote: And all officers involved.

Def: Lincoln County Sheriff Department
 Hence Man
 Justice street
 Brookhaven, Lincoln
 MS, 39621
 # unknown
 E-mail address / unknown

Def: Governor Mississippi / MDOC / MHP / MPS
 Domestic Terrorist
 Governor Mansion / Jackson, MS
 MS / MS
 MS / MS
 # unknown / Brookhaven (MDOC officer) Bryan
 E-mail address / unknown Brian
correction officer
Now

Def: City of Magee / Magee Police Department
 Richard Harper / officer
 123 N. Main Ave
 Magee, MS 39111
 # (601) 849-3344
 E-mail / unknown

Due to OUR Government Shutdown,
there are other statutes, laws and treaties
I would like to site, But can not at
this time.

But, I respectfully submit my
civil request, along with copies and
Fees.

If there is anything else requested
of Mr. McDermott. He Gracefully request
correspondence. Hopefully in a timely
matter, He shall respond.

AM

Jan 04/19

UNITED STATES

AS MIFFLIN,
 CLYMER,
 INGERSOLL,
 MORRIS.

ING BEDFORD, jun,
 RD BASSETT.

OF ST THOS. JENIFER,

MADISON Jr.

2.

D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

2.

LES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
 E BUTLER.

BALDWIN.

LIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION

convention of the States on
 ently ratified by the several
 e, December 7, 1787; Penn-
 ersey, December 18, 1787;
 t, January 9, 1788; Massa-
 pril 28, 1788; South Carolina,
 1788.

, 1788.
 atified by Virginia, June 25,
 th Carolina, November 21,
 ermont, January 10, 1791..

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGIS- LATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE [I]*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion,
 or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of
speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble,
 and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free
 State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be
 infringed.

ARTICLE [III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, with-
 out the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to
 be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers,
 and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be
 violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, sup-
 ported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place
 to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise in-
 famous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,
 except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia,
 when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any
person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of
life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness
against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without
due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use
without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a
 speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district
 wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall

*Only the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of amendment had numbers assigned to them at the time of
 ratification.

Citing : Also : The Bill of
 Rights
 : FEDERAL WATCH

victed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The 13th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on January 31, 1865. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 27 of the 36 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865).

The amendment was rejected by Kentucky, February 24, 1865, and by Mississippi, December 4, 1865.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

*See, the twenty-sixth amendment.

SECTION 4. The validity of contracts authorized by law, including contracts and bounties for services in suppressing rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither shall any State assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in or for rebellion or rebellion against the Union, or emancipation of any slave; but such contracts shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, the provisions of which shall be binding on the States.

The 14th amendment to the Constitution was declared, June 13, 1866. It was declared, July 28, 1868, to have been ratified. The dates of ratification were: July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on December 19, 1866); Ohio, January 30, 1866; Ohio, January 4, 1867 (1868); New York, January 10, 1867; West Virginia, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 23, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 16, 1867; Florida, June 9, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; rejected it on December 14, 1866; it on February 6, 1867; South Carolina, December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on December 20, 1866. The amendment was subsequently ratified by Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on March 16, 1865); February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1865); April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1865).

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The 15th amendment to the Constitution was declared, February 26, 1869. It was declared, March 30, 1870, to have been ratified. The dates of ratification were: March 3, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 5, 1869; Massachusetts, March 11, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of South Carolina, March 15, 1869, to withdraw its consent to ratification); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, July 1, 1869; Vermont, July 1, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870; January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected it on February 2, 1870); Iowa, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 2, 1870.

*The certificate of the Secretary of State, dated June 13, 1866, of the rescission of ratification by Ohio and of the resolution declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution without reservation.